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includes a statement advising the applicant that he or she may not receive both CSFP and WIC benefits simultaneously, or CSFP benefits at more than one CSFP site at the same time.

(b) What must the local agency do if a CSFP participant is found to be committing dual participation? A participant found to be committing dual participation must be discontinued from one of the programs (WIC or CSFP), or from participation at more than one CSFP site. Whenever an individual's participation in CSFP is discontinued, the local agency must notify the individual of the discontinuance, in accordance with §247.17. The individual may appeal the discontinuance through the fair hearing process, in accordance with §247.33(a). Tn accordance with §247.20(b), if the dual participation resulted from the participant, or the parent or caretaker of the participant, making false or misleading statements. or intentionally withholding information, the local agency must disqualify the participant from CSFP, unless the local agency determines that disqualification would result in a serious health risk. The local agency must also initiate a claim against the participant to recover the value of CSFP benefits improperly received, in accordance with §247.30(c).

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0584-0293)

§247.20 Program violations.

- (a) What are program violations in CSFP? Program violations are actions taken by CSFP applicants or participants, or the parents or caretakers of applicants or participants, to obtain or use CSFP benefits improperly. Program violations include the following actions:
- (1) Intentionally making false or misleading statements, orally or in writing;
- (2) Intentionally withholding information pertaining to eligibility in CSFP:
- (3) Selling commodities obtained in the program, or exchanging them for non-food items;
- (4) Physical abuse, or threat of physical abuse, of program staff; or
 - (5) Committing dual participation.

- (b) What are the penalties for committing program violations? If applicants or participants, or the parents or caretakers of applicants or participants, commit program violations, the State agency may require local agencies to disqualify the applicants or participants for a period of up to one year. However, if the local agency determines that disqualification would result in a serious health risk, the disqualification may be waived. For program violations that involve fraud, the State agency must require local agencies to disqualify the participant from CSFP for a period of up to one year, unless the local agency determines that disqualification would result in a serious health risk. The State agency must require local agencies to permanently disqualify a participant who commits three program violations that involve fraud. For purposes of this program, fraud includes:
- (1) Intentionally making false or misleading statements to obtain CSFP commodities:
- (2) Intentionally withholding information to obtain CSFP commodities; or
- (3) Selling CSFP commodities, or exchanging them for non-food items.
- (c) What must the local agency do to notify the individual of disqualification from CSFP? The local agency must provide the individual with written notification of disqualification from CSFP at least 15 days before the effective date of disqualification. The notification must include the effective date and period of disqualification, the reason for the disqualification, and a statement that the individual may appeal the disqualification through the fair hearing process, in accordance with §247.33(a).

§247.21 Caseload assignment.

- (a) How does FNS assign caseload to State agencies? Each year, FNS assigns a caseload to each State agency to allow persons meeting the eligibility criteria listed under §247.9 to participate in the program, up to the caseload limit. To the extent that resources are available, FNS assigns caseload to State agencies in the following order:
- (1) Base caseload. The State agency may not receive base caseload in excess